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Carole A. Mulchinski			MALEK, LEILA	
The Aerospace Corporation 2350 East El Segundo Boulevard			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)				
	10/623,288	LILLO, WALTER E.				
Office Action Summary	Examiner	Art Unit				
	Leila Malek	2611				
The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address Period for Reply						
A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION. - Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication. - Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).						
Status	•					
 Responsive to communication(s) filed on 17 July 2003. This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final. Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under Ex parte Quayle, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213. 						
Disposition of Claims		•				
4) Claim(s) 1-6 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdray 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1 and 2 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) 3-6 is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or	r election requirement.					
9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.						
10)⊠ The drawing(s) filed on <u>07/17/2003</u> is/are: a)⊠ accepted or b)□ objected to by the Examiner.						
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a). Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d). 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.						
Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119	•					
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 						
Attachment(s) 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date	4) Interview Summary Paper No(s)/Mail Da 5) Notice of Informal P 6) Other:	ate				

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DETAILED ACTION

Specification

1. The disclosure is objected to because of the following informalities: The specification contains numerous typos and errors. The specification needs to be revised.

Claim Objections

- 2. Claims 1 and 2 are objected to because of the following informalities: claims contain numerous typos and errors. Claims need to be revised. Appropriate correction is required.
- 3. Claims 1 and 2 are objected to because of the following informalities: as to claims 1 and 2, "a first carrier demodulator" in "a first carrier demodulator for carrier demodulating the second despread into second quadrature signals" needs to be replaced by "a second carrier demodulator". Appropriate correction is required.
- 4. Claims 1 and 2 are objected to because of the following informalities: as to claims 1 and 2, "a first power signal" in "a second power detector for detecting the power level of the second quadrature signal for providing a first power signal" needs to be replaced by "a second power signal".

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claim 1 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Syrjarinne et al. (hereafter, referred as Syrjarinni) (US 2003/0090414), in view of Bruckert (US 5,786,791).

As to claim 1, Syrjarinni discloses a receiver (see Fig. 1, block 1) for receiving a channel signal having a modulated carrier (see paragraphs 0001 and 0003) for communicating first messages (i.e. signals transmitted from a first transmitter have been interpreted as first messages) using a first spreading code (i.e. an individual code for the first transmitter) and communicating second messages (i.e. signals transmitted from a second transmitter have been interpreted as second messages) using a second spreading code (i.e. an individual code for the second transmitter), the receiver comprising: a first replica spreading code generator providing a first replica spreading code (see the abstract and paragraphs 0001, 0004, 0007, and 0015), a second replica spreading code generator providing a second replica spreading code (see the abstract and paragraphs 0001, 0004, 0007, and 0015), a first despreader (see the abstract and paragraphs 0001, 0007, 0008, and 0015) for despreading the channel signal into a first despread signal, a second despreader (see the abstract and paragraphs 0001, 0007, 0008, and 0015) for despreading the channel signal into a second despread signal, a first power detector (see the abstract, paragraphs 0015 and 0017) for detecting the power level of the first signal (i.e. determining signal level of each channel) for providing a first power signal, a second power detector (see the abstract, paragraphs 0015 and 0017) for detecting the power level of the second signal for providing a second power signal, a comparator for determining which one of the first or second power signal is

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present (see paragraphs 0036 and 0037), and a selector (see paragraph 0037) for selecting and providing the first signal when the first power signal is present or for selecting and providing the second signal when the second power signal is present, the first signal comes from the first transmitter (i.e. interpreted as the first signal contains the first message) when the first power signal is present, the second signal comes from the second transmitter (i.e. interpreted as the second signal contains the second message) when the second power signal is present. Syrjarinni discloses all the subject matters claimed in claim 1, except for having a first carrier demodulator for carrier demodulating the first despread into first quadrature signals, a second carrier demodulator for carrier demodulating the second despread into second quadrature signals. Bruckert, in the same field of endeavor, discloses a method for determining remote unit location in a communication system. Bruckert discloses a receiver comprising two receiving antennas (see Fig. 3, blocks 103 and 105), wherein signals 340 and 341 are input into despreaders 321 and 327 respectively, where they are despread and output as despread signals 342 and 343 to demodulators 323 and 329 respectively. Bruckert further discloses that signals 342 and 343 are then demodulated into in-phase and quadrature phase components 344 and 345. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use two demodulators to demodulate the outputs of the despreaders and extract the original signals and improve the channel estimation in the system that accounts for multi-path scattering of the received signals as well as accounting unequal receiver gains (see column 1, last paragraph) as suggested by Bruckert.

6. Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Syrjarinne and Bruckert, further in view of Sugita et al. (hereafter, referred as Sugita) (US 5,862,172).

As to claim 2, Syrjarinne discloses a communication system (see Fig. 1) comprising: a detection receiver (see block 1) for receiving a channel signal having a modulated carrier (see paragraphs 0001 and 0003) for communicating first messages (i.e. signals transmitted from a first transmitter have been interpreted as first messages) (i.e. an individual code for the first transmitter) and communicating second messages (i.e. signals transmitted from a second transmitter have been interpreted as second messages), the detection receiver comprising, a first replica spreading code generator providing a first replica spreading code (see the abstract and paragraphs 0001, 0004, 0007, and 0015), a second replica spreading code generator providing a second replica spreading code (see the abstract and paragraphs 0001, 0004, 0007, and 0015), a first despreader (see the abstract and paragraphs 0001, 0007, 0008, and 0015) for despreading the channel signal into a first despread signal, a second despreader (see the abstract and paragraphs 0001, 0007, 0008, and 0015) for despreading the channel signal into a second despread signal, a first power detector (see the abstract, paragraphs 0015 and 0017) for detecting the power level of the first signal (i.e. determining signal level of each channel) for providing a first power signal, a second power detector (see the abstract, paragraphs 0015 and 0017) for detecting the power level of the second signal for providing a second power signal, a comparator for determining which one of the first or second power signal is present (see paragraphs

0036 and 0037), and a selector (see paragraph 0037) for selecting and providing the first signal when the first power signal is present or for selecting and providing the second signal when the second power signal is present, the first signal comes from the first transmitter (i.e. interpreted as the first signal contains the first message) when the first power signal is present, the second signal comes from the second transmitter (i.e. interpreted as the second signal contains the second message) when the second power signal is present. Syrjarinni discloses all the subject matters claimed in claim 1, except for having a first carrier demodulator for carrier demodulating the first despread into first quadrature signals, a second carrier demodulator for carrier demodulating the second despread into second quadrature signals. Bruckert, in the same field of endeavor, discloses a method for determining remote unit location in a communication system. Bruckert discloses a receiver comprising two receiving antennas (see Fig. 3, blocks 103 and 105), wherein signals 340 and 341 are input into despreaders 321 and 327 respectively, where they are despread and output as despread signals 342 and 343 to demodulators 323 and 329 respectively. Bruckert further discloses that signals 342 and 343 are then demodulated into in-phase and quadrature phase components 344 and 345. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to use two demodulators to demodulate the outputs of the despreaders and extract the original signal and improve the channel estimation in the system that accounts for multipath scattering of the received signals as well as accounting unequal receiver gains (see column 1, last paragraph) as suggested by Bruckert. Neither Syrjarinni nor Bruckert disclose that the system comprises a data source for providing the first

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message during a first time period when the first power signal is present and for providing the second message during a second time period when the second power signal is present and that the system further comprises a transmitter having a code generator for generating an original first spreading code and an original second spreading code; a spreader for spectrum spreading the first message by the original first spreading code and for spectrum spreading the second message by the original second spreading code, the first replica spreading code being a replica of the original first spreading code, the second replica spreading code being a replica of the original second spreading code, the first message and second message are spectrum spread into first and second spread spectrum signals; and a transmitter for broadcasting the channel signal by modulating a carrier by the first spread spectrum signal during the first time period and by the second spread spectrum signal during the second time period. Sugita discloses a communication apparatus (see Fig. 3A), comprising a transmitter 21 (interpreted as a data source) for providing the first message during a first time period and for providing the second message during a second time period (see column 4, lines 57-65). Sugita further discloses that the transmitter comprises a code generator (see blocks 23 and 24) for generating an original first spreading code and an original second spreading code; a spreader (see block 4) for spectrum spreading the first message by the original first spreading code and for spectrum spreading the second message by the original second spreading code (see column 4, lines 57-65), wherein the first replica spreading code being a replica of the original first spreading code, the second replica spreading code being a replica of the original second spreading code (see column 5,

last paragraph), the first message and second message are spectrum spread into first and second spread spectrum signals; and a transmitter for transmitting (could be interpreted as broadcasting) the channel signal by modulating a carrier by the first spread spectrum signal during the first time period and by the second spread spectrum signal during the second time period. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of invention to modify Syrjarinne and Bruckert as suggested by Sugita to improve the detection accuracy in a communication system (see column 2, lines 1-36).

Allowable Subject Matter

7. Claims 3-6 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Leila Malek whose telephone number is 571-272-8731. The examiner can normally be reached on 9AM-5:30PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mohammad Ghayour can be reached on 571-272-3021. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

Leila Malek Examiner Art Unit 2611

L.M

JAY K. PATEL SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER